

# INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Higher engineer-technical training institutions (with the more difficult course of study) as are found in Moscow, Leningrad<sup>50X1</sup> the capitals of the republics and in oblast and industrial centers. Good examples of this type are the Moscow Institute of Energy imeni Molotov, Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman, Moscow Steel Institute, Leningrad Polytechnical Institute, Leningrad Technological Institute and the Leningrad Institute of Communications Engineering. The student body composition in such institutions is as follows (all percentages are approximate):

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- (a) By social class;
  - (1) Children of Party and Soviet magnates - 5%
  - (2) Children of important executives and engineer-technical workers - 30%
  - (3) Children from middle class families - 50%
  - (4) Children from poor families - 15%

The reason that there is such a low percentage of children of Party magnates in these institutions is that they are accustomed to an easy life and the difficult course of study scares them away. Those who get a higher education usually go to institutions having an easy course of study. The others simply sit around and waste their time, waiting for their parents to give them good positions and money.

- (b) By place of origin;
  - (1) From the rayons of Moscow and Leningrad and oblast and industrial centers of the European USSR - 75%
  - (2) From Siberia and the Far East - 15%
  - (3) From the provincial towns of the nation - 8%
  - (4) From rural areas especially in the center of the country - 2%

The low percentage of students from provincial towns and rural areas may be explained by the fact that the entrance requirements and courses of study of these institutions are usually too difficult for people educated in rural schools.

- (c) By nationality;
  - (1) Russians and Ukrainians - 80%
  - (2) Byelorussians and Balts - 5%
  - (3) Caucasian nationalities - 5%
  - (4) Central Asiatics - 6%
  - (5) Jews - 1%
  - (6) Other nationalities - 3%

- (d) By age;
  - (1) 17-24 - 30%
  - (2) 24-30 - 55%
  - (3) over 30 - 15%

- 2. Second class engineer-technical institutions (with a somewhat easier course of study) and other institutions (non-engineering) with similar course of study located in Moscow, Leningrad, capitals of the republics and large oblast and industrial centers. Examples of these institutions would be: (engineer-technical) food industry, farm mechanization, forestry, and conservation institutes; (non-engineering-technical-pedagogical, foreign language, trade, cinegraphic, and economic institutes and universities.

- (a) By social class;
  - (1) Children of Party and Soviet magnates - 20%
  - (2) Children of executives and engineer-technical workers - 25%
  - (3) Children of middle-class families - 45%
  - (4) Children of poor families - 10%
- (b) By place of origin
  - (1) From the Moscow and Leningrad rayons, and large oblast and industrial centers of European USSR - 70%
  - (2) From Siberia and the Far East - 20%
  - (3) From provincial and rural areas - 10%

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- (c) By nationality;
- (1) Russians and Ukrainians - 75%
  - (2) Byelorussians and Balts - 6%
  - (3) Caucasian nationalities - 6%
  - (4) Central Asiatics - 7%
  - (5) Jews - 2%
  - (6) Others - 4%

- (d) By age;
- (1) 17-24 - 50%
  - (2) 24-30 - 35%
  - (3) over 30 - 15%

The high percentage of young people here may be explained by the fact that many of them are girls and have the opportunity to go directly from middle school to higher educational institutions without being interrupted by military service and other obligations.

3. Provincial higher educational institutions. It must be kept in mind that in provincial towns there are mostly pedagogical, agricultural and some medical institutes. There are very few technical institutions.

- (a) By social class;
- (1) Children of Party and Soviet magnates - 1%
  - (2) Children of important executives or engineer-technical workers - 1%
  - (3) Children of middle-class workers - 75%
  - (4) Children of poor workers - 23%

The reason for the small percentage of students from upper class families is first, that the parents prefer to send the children to the big cities and second, that there are relatively few Party magnates in the provincial towns.

- (b) By place of origin;
- (1) From the immediate area of the institution - 75%
  - (2) From rural areas, usually fairly close to the institution - 25%

- (c) By nationality;
- (1) Russians and Ukrainians - 76%
  - (2) Byelorussians and Balts - 5%
  - (3) Caucasian groups - 5%
  - (4) Central Asiatics - 8%
  - (5) Jews - 2%
  - (6) Other nationalities - 4%

- (d) By age;
- (1) 17-24 - 50%
  - (2) 24-30 - 35%
  - (3) over 30 - 15%

4. Special higher education institutions. To this category belong institutions of the merchant fleet and, according to unofficial information I heard in the USSR, the Aviation Institute in Leningrad and the Military Mechanical Institute in Moscow. One of the reasons that these institutions are designated as special is that they are closed to women and Jews.

- (a) By class;
- (1) Children of big executives or engineer-technical workers - 10%
  - (2) Children of middle-class workers - 70%
  - (3) Children of poor workers - 20%

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As a rule, children of Party or Soviet magnates don't study in these institutions.

- (b) By place of origin;
  - (1) From the immediate area of the institution - 70%
  - (2) From other places - 30%
- (c) By nationality;
  - (1) Russians and Ukrainians - 90%
  - (2) Others - 10%
- (d) By age;
  - (1) 17-24 - 75%
  - (2) 24-30 - 20%
  - (3) over 30 - 5%

The reason for the large percentage in the 17-24 groups is that these institutions accept students only in that age range.

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